





### Today's Advertisements.

#### THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.

Continued Triumphant Success of the Most-travelled Entertainment in existence.

#### HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!  
ANOTHER GREAT AND GLORIOUS PROGRAMME.  
EVERYTHING NEW,  
Introducing  
A symposium of sweet song and sustained acrobatics.

And such nice creatures in the show,  
And the show is not "shofel."  
It's the best of its kind in Hongkong.  
That's a big say, is it not?  
It's true, though, and we are cormorants for truth.

Instantaneous "catch-on" of our impersonations of peculiar people.  
Complete capture of the convocation by our amusing performers.  
The clever company consistently causing exclamation.

And the heart of the manager pulsates with a great joy.

Box Plan at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Music Warehouse.  
Smiling at 9 P.M.  
THOS. P. HUDSON.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [549]

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
ON  
SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1897,  
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room, Zealand Street, No. 2,  
AN INVOICE OF  
VALUABLE BOOKS,  
Comprising—

Works from—ANDERSEN, STANLEY,  
St. WALTER SCOTT, TOLSTOI, HALL,  
CAINE, CONAN DOYLE, GEORGE ELIOT,  
JOSEPHUS, MACAULAY, GREENE, GIBBONS,  
SHAKESPEARE, COOPER, JULES VERNE,  
VICTOR HUGO, PRESOTT, CARLYLE,  
FARRAR, IRVING, &c., &c., &c.  
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES  
1896 Edition.

Catalogues at the Undersigned.  
ALSO  
AN INVOICE OF  
MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN LAMPS,  
TALL LAMPS, WALL LAMPS, HAND  
LAMPS, STANDARD LAMPS with Silk  
Shades, LUBRARY LAMPS.

On View at the Undersigned's.  
TERMS OF SALE—As customary.  
PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [556]

#### "RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship  
"FLEEN RICKMERS"  
having arrived from the above-Port, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery  
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be  
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before  
Noon on the 7th April, or they will not be  
recognized.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined on THURSDAY the 8th April.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any  
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 8th  
April will be subject to risk.

Optical Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M.  
TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [554]

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"PATROCLUS,"  
Captain Dickson, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 1st April, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [486]

#### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"YUENSANG,"  
Captain W. Waddell, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation  
for First-Class Passengers.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [553]

#### FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Steamship  
"DOYO MARU,"  
Captain Sakamoto, will be despatched for the above  
Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th April, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [552]

#### "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Steamship  
"PATHAN,"  
Captain Day, will be despatched as above on or  
about WEDNESDAY, the 7th April.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [550]

### Today's Advertisements.

#### CRICKET CLUB LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE PRELIMINARY TIES will be the best of 3 SETS, the FINAL only being the best of 5.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1897. [551]

#### Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

#### AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MISSIES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [579a]

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters, &c., for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily his publication, but as evidence of good faith.

What the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.  
Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

#### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. [6]

### THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

#### THE PROJECTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

We publish in another column a list of the various projects now before the Jubilee Committee and the public for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and we propose in this article to classify and examine them. The first broad division is into (1) proposals dealing with the local rejoicings, ephemeral in their nature, and (2) proposals suggesting the form in which the Colony may best and most usefully commemorate to future generations this ever memorable event in the history of the Empire.

Mr. Ho AMY's proposals as to an address, illuminations, fireworks, Chinese processions, and entertainments, with the various proposals about sending representative individuals or sections of our local forces to London to take part in the rejoicings there, fall into the first of these two classes and for the present we leave them aside. The second class of suggestions may be divided into (a) the purely ornamental, like Mr. LEXON's suggestion for the completion and decoration of Her Majesty's statue; (b) the purely utilitarian, like Mr. Ho AMY's Public Library and Museum, Mr. LEXON's new clock tower, the Bath House for ladies and children, the revival of the Government scholarship, a new and enlarged theatre, a Recreation Club with baths and gymnasium on a grand scale, the Pavilion in Happy Valley, the Jubilee Road, the enlargement of the City Hall and the erection of an Economic Museum, the Peak School, and the creation of a Chinese High School in Chinese hands out of the Queen's College; (c) the purely charitable: Mr. FRANCIS's suggestion that the Jubilee to the Queen should take the form of an additional contribution to the Indian Famline Fund; and last (d), those in which utility and philanthropy are combined—the Hospital for Women and Training Institute for Nurses, the endowment of the College of Medicine for Chinese, a Jubilee Institute for soldiers and sailors, proposed by the Reverend Mr. VALLINGS, and the establishment of well-equipped Life Boats and Life Saving Stations.

Now, with reference to these four classes, we think that the only proposal in class A, the completion and decoration of Her Majesty's statue, should be unanimously adopted and made a distinct feature in any scheme to be approved of. The statue as it stands is a mistake. If there had been funds in hand, the former Jubilee Committee would not have left it as it is. For our own credit it must be finished. The figure should be gilt. It would be much more effective and much more artistic so, and it would give rise to fewer cavils and stir up more respectful ideas in the Chinese mind. The corners ought to be occupied in some such way as Mr. LEXON suggests. The total expense would be comparatively small and need not interfere with any larger projects.

As to class B, the purely utilitarian projects, we suggest that they should be passed over altogether. In presenting ourselves with a Public Library and Museum, whether economic or scientific or both combined, or with baths, pavilions, Jubilee roads, schools, or colleges, we are doing nothing at all appropriate to the occasion. We are not giving or presenting anything. In private life, on such occasions, we make presents to the person whom we desire to honour, or we get a portrait painted or a monument erected, but the portrait is not retained as an ornament in our own drawing-rooms. It is either presented to the object, or to some public institution where all the world may see and enjoy it; neither is a monument erected in private grounds. If the Colony really wants a road round the island or an enlarged City Hall, or a new Clock Tower, or a great Public School, it is for the Government representing the community to provide all these things if they are really needed and to provide the funds out of the public treasury, raising loans or levying taxes for the purpose. All will benefit. All must contribute. These are objects for voluntary contribution or for unofficial enterprise. We must deal with Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee on the same principles on which we deal with the Silver Jubilee of a friend, but on a grander scale. If we desire to testify to Her Majesty and to the world our love and admiration for her, our loyalty and our respect, we may erect a monument, or present gifts; we may present our gifts to the Queen personally or bestow them on objects on which we know she would desire to have them conferred. We may put up a monument, but not in our own back-garden as it were and for our own exclusive use. Gifts to Her Majesty personally would undoubtedly be admirable, but they would have to be something curious or rare, and not customary. Gifts in the Queen's name for the benefit of objects approved of by the Queen are still more appropriate and would undoubtedly be most acceptable to Her Majesty, and the best proof we could give of our desire to please her and do her honour. If purely charitable, and from which we ourselves derived no benefit whatever, so much the better, so much more pure the gift and untainted by any less worthy motive. Another great contribution to the Indian Famline Fund, if the need in that direction is great, to be given in the Queen's name as our Jubilee offering would be the best and

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Centurion* is now flying her paying-off pennant.

PRYA KRAISER has been appointed Chief Judge of the Criminal Court, Bangkok.

THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's seventh race takes place on Sunday next over course No. 30.

PRINCE KRON KHON NORIT, Minister for War, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Siamese Army.

It is understood that Mr. Fraser, Acting British Consul at Canton, will be appointed Consul at Wuchow-lo, on the West River.

In the Lawn Tennis Tournament the preliminary ties will be the best of 3 sets, the final (for the championship) only being the best out of 5.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended March 28th are:—Europeans, 152; Chinese, 2,105; total 2,257.

THE band of the U.S. flagship *Olympia*, by the kind permission of Rear-Admiral F. McNair, will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening during dinner.

THE *Star Free Press* says that the sum of 50,000 caties (\$1400,000, or roughly £240,000 sterling) has been set aside for the trip of the King of Siam to Europe to attend the Diamond Jubilee festivities.

THE jury this afternoon at the inquest on the man found among the debris caused by the fall of a house at 35, East Street, returned a verdict of accidental death.

SAR FRAZ, a private of the Hongkong Regiment, was fined \$10 at the Magistrate's court this afternoon for indecently assaulting a cook of the steamer *Chusan* at Kowloon yesterday.

THE *Japan Mail* says that "a considerable section of the Japanese nation regards England as this country's natural ally, and has a rooted apprehension of Russia's aggressive designs."

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has abandoned its proposed Mexican line, and will start a service between Yokohama and Hamburg instead with four new English-built steamers, of 4,500 tons and 14 knots speed.

NEWS has been received that the ship *Cambrian King*, which left New York for Shanghai on February 26th, has had to put into Norfolk, V.A., in distress. She was compelled to jettison a portion of her cargo.

NEWS has been received at Shanghai by wire of the death, at home, of Mr. F. G. White, a very old and popular resident of Shanghai, for many years with the firm of Gibbs, Livingson & Co. He died on the 20th instant.

PEKING despatches received at Shanghai report that the Tientsin-Peking Railway has so far advanced that it is confidently expected that trains will be able to run over the whole distance by the middle of next month.

MR. F. H. MAY will act as Superintendent of Victoria Gaol during the absence of Mr. H. B. Leithbridge. The latter gentleman, who has been granted leave, left for England yesterday by the German mail steamer *Sachsen*.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
A. S. Cohen ..... \$ 5

A HOUSEBOY was to-day fined \$7 for unlawfully absconding himself from the service of his employer, Mr. Crocker, of 3, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Some little time ago the boy entered a civil action against Mr. Crocker and it was only then that his whereabouts was discovered.

THE annual general meeting of the Shingha Waterworks Co. took place on the 22nd instant. The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, and a final dividend of 55¢ per share was declared, making the total dividend for the year 40¢ per share, or 10 per cent.

THE seventh annual general meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Major Brothers, Ltd., was held at Shanghai on the 23rd instant. The report and accounts were adopted and passed. Mr. A. McLeod was re-elected a director and Mr. W. Miller Harris was re-elected auditor with the remuneration of £1200.

A CABLEGRAM was, according to the *Box of Carfax*, received at Yokohama on Thursday evening (29th March) reporting that the long-talked-of fight between James Corbett, champion, and Fitzsimmons, had been fought in Carson City, Nevada, and that Corbett was "knocked out" in the fourteenth round.

THE Band of the West York Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—  
Overture, "La Circassienne" ..... Weber.  
Four German Love Songs ..... Leyer.  
Selection, "The Prince of Denmark" ..... Wagner.  
"The Merry Widow" ..... Strauss.  
"The Merry Widow" ..... Strauss.  
"The Merry Widow" ..... Strauss.  
"The Merry Widow" ..... Strauss.

WE published on the 26th instant a letter, that Mr. Geraham Stewart had prepared and was circulating for signatures, embodying proposals for a Diamond Jubilee Road round the island. The letter has, we understand, been signed by 193 persons and was sent in this morning to the Honorary Secretary of the Jubilee Commission with only one alteration. In his first draft Mr. Stewart asked for a road all round the island, at sea level. He has modified the proposal and only suggests a road along the South side. We propose to deal to-morrow with the question of the Diamond Road.

### TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE Powers have declined to entertain Great Britain's proposal, that collective pressure should be brought to bear for the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish troops from the immediate frontier.

THE RECENT MASSACRE AT TOKAT.

The latest news from Tokat gives the number of Armenians massacred as four hundred in place of one hundred.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE FOR THE FRONTIER.

The Crown Prince of Greece has started for Volo amidst a great popular demonstration and after a pathetic scene at the palace. A deputa-tion has presented a resolution to the Government stating that the nation is ready to sacrifice its blood and money for the Cretan cause.

LORD SALISBURY AND M. HANOTAUX.

Lord Salisbury has had an interview of two hours' duration with M. Hanotaux in Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The situation in Constantinople is serious and the Greeks, fearing massacres, are arming.

(From *Kobe Chronicle*)  
AN IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWERED.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

Count Okuma has furnished a reply to the questions put by Mr. Mouta recently in the House of Representatives in regard to the German Treaty. The reply states that Japan has no jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases that may arise in connection with the infringement of patents, &c., by German subjects before the whole of the Treaty has come into operation, as it is stipulated that such cases would come under the jurisdiction of Japan at the same time as Article XVII. comes into operation.

INDIAN LOAN.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The Indian Government has decided to raise a loan of £5,500,000 in gold and 40,000,000 rupees in silver.

THE SEOUL-CHEMULPO RAILWAY.

SEOUL, March 23rd.

The American Minister has communicated to-day to the Korean Government that the construction of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway would be commenced to-day.

THE NEW MINISTER AT SEOUL.

SEOUL, March 23rd.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister, has presented his credentials to-day to the King.

THE "MAYAKAN" FLOATED.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The Japanese gun-boat *Mayakan*, which went aground in the mud in the Fello, near Tientsin, about eighteen months ago, was floated on the 18th inst. She was expected to leave for Chefoo to-day.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 23rd.

The press in England urges that Crete shall be declared independent under the protection of Greece. It is suggested also that the Powers should intervene in favour of Greece.

The Empress of Russia has written to the King of Greece expressing her sympathy with his Majesty in the Cretan affairs.

LONDON, March 23rd.

The Greek Royal Guard has left Athens for the frontier.

THE PASSING OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

TOKIO, March 23rd.

The House of Peers resumed the first reading of the Currency Bill.

Marquis Kuroda, the chairman of the Committee on the Bill, stated that the Committee had investigated the Bill very carefully and fully, and ultimately decided to recommend it. The chairman added that it was necessary to the national welfare that the time was ripe for a change of the basis of currency.

Count Matsugata, the Premier, said Mr. Ohara was labouring under a delusion as to the reason of the rise in prices. The price of rice, the Premier said, began to rise after the currency systems of India and Australia had been changed. This would suffice to show that the advance in the price of rice was due to the decline in the value of silver. It was natural enough that rice which had risen at 1 yen would become 1 yen when the value of silver fell to one-half. A further rise in prices, he added, would not be advantageous to the foreign trade of Japan.

After further debate, the second reading of the Bill was carried, and the measure was subsequently passed through all its stages as adopted by the Lower House. All the other Bills appertaining to it were passed without debate.

### A BREACH OF OVER TWO HUNDRED FEET IN WIDTH

has lately been made in one of the numerous rivers in the district of Tientsin, caused by the melting of the snows in the mountains, and the *M. C. Daily News* says another serious inundation is feared.

THROUGH the total destruction of the large theatre in Canton Road, owned by Mr. E. J. Hegg, Shanghai, on the 15th instant, the following insurance offices have been hit:—Sun Fire Tls. 12,000; China Fire Tls. 5,400; Hongkong Fire Tls. 2,000; South British Tls. 1,100; Royal Tls. 1,200; Imperial Tls. 1,200.

FIVE shopkeepers were charged at the Magistrate's court this morning at the instance of Inspector Stanton, with unlawfully having in their possession measures not according to and agreeing with the standard of measure of the Colony. Four of them were tailors and were fined \$15 and the fifth, a rattan chair maker, \$25 with the alternative of six weeks in each case.

In the Supreme Court to-day in Summary Jurisdiction the action of Chan Hong v. the Yau Lee Steam Launch Co. was resumed before His Lordship Mr. Justice T. Scrambell Smith. The plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. Hastings for the defence and a witness sent down to Saigon by the defendants also gave evidence and the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. SHAW, TOMES & CO., Agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association, have received a cable from the head office, Shanghai, to the following effect:—The Directors will recommend at the general meeting of shareholders the payment of a dividend at the rate 10 per cent. for 1896 and the payment of a further dividend of 10 per cent. on account of previous years, making 20 per cent. in all, or \$12 per share. It is proposed to carry \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund.

LAST night Mr. Wong Tin, accountant at the Hongkong Telegraph office, to celebrate his marriage with the niece of Mr. Tam Chi Kong, late Chinese Consul general in Cuba entertained a number of his friends at a dinner party at the Hung Fat Lun restaurant, Queen's Road. Among the company were Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norton-Kybo and most of the members of the various staffs of the *Telegraph*. The dinner was served up in first rate style and the guests cordially honoured the toast of the newly wedded pair, Mr. Tin replying in appropriate terms. The remainder of the evening was enlivened with song, &c., and the time was spent in a very pleasant manner. We cordially wish Mr. and Mrs. Tin a long and happy wedded life.

It is satisfactory to find it stated by an American newspaper of some repute that President McKinley does not intend to make many changes in the *personal* of the Consular Service, although there are 50,000 applicants. He will only remove such Consuls of the United States as are deemed incompetent. This news, the *Japan Mail* notes, will be welcomed throughout the Far East, if it is true, for the present Consular representatives of the States, from Yokohama to Singapore, have proved themselves good men. To this we would add our opinion and it is that the old system of shifting the United States Consuls every four years has proved detrimental to American trade with the Far East as references to statistics clearly prove. It is advisable to keep an able man like General Denby in Peking surely it is necessary to keep all competent Consuls and Ministers in office as long as possible. The old system is not only discreditable to a great nation, but is positively pernicious and dangerous.

At the recent examination of the London College of Music, results of which were given in our last issue, all the pupils sent from the Diocesan School were successful. Two candidates passed in the Elementary Section of pianoforte playing, one of them obtaining Honours. Only two other candidates in the Colony were awarded this special distinction. Another candidate, Edward S. Ford, was very successful in Musical Theory, Junior Pass Section, obtaining 94 marks out of a possible 100. This candidate also passed in the Intermediate Section of pianoforte playing, and is the only candidate from any school in the Colony who entered for so advanced a section. At an examination held at the school by the Tonic Solfa College in December last, the successes attained were as follows:—  
Elementary Section—Edward S. Ford, Alfred J. Mackie.  
Elementary Theory—Alfred J. Mackie.  
Staff Notation—First Grade, Edward S. Ford.

THE attendance at the performance of the Surprise Party at the Theatre Royal last night was very large, and the audience included His Excellency the Governor and suite. The programme was of the same excellence as its predecessors and round after round of hearty applause greeted the performers, all of whom appear to have become warm favourites here. The songs of Mrs. Violet Elliott and Mr. Wallace King were particularly enjoyable and they had very well deserved appreciation. Miss Hubbard's pianoforte solo, "The Brook" and "La Piquanade" enabled this talented artist to give a fine display of her skill. Messrs. Hudson, McKinnon and Keane contributed a much-provoking sketch called "The French Conductor" and the Courtleys brought down the house with their exceedingly clever burlesque of "Trilby." Mr. Gourlay as Swengali looked as if he had stepped bodily out of Du Maurier's well-known book. The other members of the company all acquitted themselves admirably, and a very enjoyable performance closed with a comic sketch entitled "Married Bells," in which Mr. Hudson showed his power as a laugh-maker, in good style, the audience being kept convulsed till the fall of the curtain. Another change of programme is announced for to-night.



It was rumored in Chinese business circles today that news has been received from Wuchow, recently left for a trip up the West River on business, got into trouble at Wuchow, or at some point on the river, and was killed by Chinese rowdies.

A SYDNEY Press despatch states:—Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to the Government of New Caledonia stating that instructions have been given to British warships to prevent French vessels recruiting in the British part of the Solomon Group and also prohibiting the sale of arms to natives.

At Perigoux, in France, the castle of Hautefort, one of the finest and most celebrated of the Perigord castles, has collapsed, burying in its ruins several houses of an adjoining hamlet. The Chateau de Hautefort was the historic dwelling of Bertrand du Guesclin and of the Counts of Armagnac. It was full of historic souvenirs and contained some beautiful pictures by old masters.

We read in the *Kobe Herald* that the French mail steamer *Ernest Simon* got ashore alongside the Kobe Pier in coming alongside on the 22nd instant. She was in the hands of Pilot Harris. Some time was spent in fruitless efforts to bring the big steamer alongside, and finally, after backing and filling several times, and endeavouring to warp her in—in the course of which work a couple of bollards and a portion of the Pier were torn away—her forefoot was placed hard and fast on the sand, where it now lies. The passengers were landed in boats. The mishap did not delay the steamer, as the cargo was discharged into lighters. She was expected to float off without trouble at high water on the 22nd instant, about 9 or 10 o'clock.

H.M.S.'s *Minerva* and *Endymion*, which arrived here today with relief crews for H.M.S.'s *Centurion*, *Swift*, *Firbrand*, and *Lamel*, and other vessels on the station, both had very fine passages out from Portsmouth, which port they left on Feb. 14th. The *Minerva* is a second class cruiser of the latest type and this is her first sea-going trip, during which she made 23 knots. She is of the *Talbot* class and is armed with five 6 in. guns, six 4.7 broad-side guns, six 12 lb Hotchkiss, and a large number of machine guns in the tops and on deck. Her command is in Capt. Peares and she has a total complement of 450 men. No deaths or accidents occurred during the voyage, but she had to stand off the port all day yesterday owing to fog. The *Endymion*, which is of the same class as the *Grafton*, has a complement of 645 men, 384 of whom are for the *Centurion* and she has men for other ships as well as a number of boys for distribution amongst the fleet. On March 17th, when at Colombo, one of the crew died from natural causes. The speed of the warship ranged from 23 to 24 knots. Each ship gives both watches 48 hours' leave before transferring the men to their appointed vessels.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

HOW WILL IT BE WITH US WHEN SIR ROBERT HART RETIRES?

The following is the concluding portion of the sensible letter published in the *London and China Express* over the signature "Lau Tai Wan," the first part of which we published in our last issue:—

Whatever we may demand will be resisted by the ruling powers of China—France, and Russia—who are now checking us in every part of the world, from Abyssinia to Washington, from Bangkok to Harbin. It is more than possible that we are to attempt to enforce our demands on the Court of Peking, we should be confronted by the military and naval forces of these two nations, posing as guardians of the "Son of Heaven."

The coalition of these two great Powers will not only shut us out from the trade of Manchuria, North and South-west China, but they will also, by their supreme influence at Peking, endanger our possessions in the Straits, the Malay States, and Hongkong. The backbone of all these possessions is the large Chinese population, whose industry and enterprise their wealth and prosperity chiefly depend. Now the great majority of these Chinese have left their parents, wives, and families behind in China, and I maintain that with Russia and France virtually ruling at Peking, in case of a war between Great Britain and those Powers, the Chinese officials could bring such pressure to bear on our Chinese colonists, through their families at home, that we should be most seriously hampered in the defence of our most valuable dependencies from Hongkong to Rangoon.

Our chief General, some years ago, seemed to labour under an unreasonable bias, at least the Chinese Empire should become a danger to Europe, and that the times of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan might be renewed. Left to herself China is contemptible, but the millions of robust Chinese, disciplined and led by France or Russia, would certainly prove a most serious danger to our Empire in India.

There can be no doubt that we have lost, and more than lost, many advantages we gained in 1860; we have thrown away our splendid opportunities with a light heart. When Sir Robert Hart shall, on account of age, be obliged to vacate his post, we shall be in a worse position still. While that gentleman has most loyally served his employers, and has for many years practically upheld the Chinese Government at Peking, he has at the same time been the embodiment of British prestige, more so than most of the Ministers we have possessed.

When the war between China and Japan broke out it was certainly not our duty or interest to interfere in order to preserve the Chinese Government from the consequences of its own conduct and mismanagement, so long as the other European Powers preserved their neutrality. But, on the other hand, directly Russia and France showed their hands—two nations whose immediate interests in China were small and sentimental compared with our own—why did not the guardians of our people, the statesmen of Great Britain, at once seize the opportunity and make themselves heard, and tell it necessary? Why was not our Minister at Peking immediately ordered to declare that England was perfectly willing to act in concert with Russia and France for the common cause of civilization and progress; moreover, that we were ready to acquiesce in Russia's recent

desire for an ice-free port, but that as the commercial interests on which the life and prosperity of England depend were paramount in China, so therefore the British Government must have, and was ready if necessary to fight for, a paramount voice in all arrangements consequent on the success of Japan? But what did we do? Lacking a mandate from an enlightened democracy, our Government simply did nothing. While Russia—a country chiefly interested in China as far as the future is concerned—and the French—who are greatly actuated by love of bargaining—have grasped the situation and taken the Chinese Government out of our hands under their protection and guidance, we English, who have 70 per cent. of the foreign commerce of China, who have a population of thirty millions almost entirely dependent on the extension of foreign markets for their means of subsistence, looked on the whole affair from a dilatory point of view!

It appears astounding that such an apathy could exist at a time when the condition and prosperity of our country is perhaps more critical than at any period of our history. At the beginning of this century with a small population independent of foreign countries for food, and for the raw material which, manufactured, enabled us to carry on a lucrative trade all over the world, we were able with comparative impunity to carry on wars with the nations of the Continent. These nations, too, were not serious competitors with us in our foreign commerce, yet our statesmen were most vigilant in securing every possible outlet in distant lands for the enterprise of Englishmen.

At the present time our agricultural population is disappearing, we do not grow enough corn for three months' home consumption, and with the exception of coal and some iron, we are almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for all the raw materials which supply the means by which the majority of our population must gain the necessary wages, in order to clothe and feed themselves and families. The truth is that both money and food are dependent on countries outside the United Kingdom. And shrinkage of markets and trade areas implies shrinkage of money and food, and a loss of command of the seas would result in speedy starvation and misery, only comparable to the accounts we read of the siege of Jerusalem. We have freely given to the whole world every commercial advantage we possess in the mother-country and in our enormous possessions and colonies; and while Continental nations are successfully competing with us in all these markets, they steadily prevent us from enjoying any reciprocal benefits in their own states or in any new territories they may gain and colonize. Three-quarters of a century ago the government of the Empire was held by an aristocracy composed of men possessing ample means from landed property, or accumulated in trade, but at the same time they were educated and able to take broad views of foreign policy. To-day, power is in the hands of a democracy whose very subsistence depends on extension of markets for the work of their hands, and on the opening out of new fields for commerce; there can only be acquired, and secured by a continuous and spirited foreign policy supported by an overwhelming navy.

It is to be feared, however, that these most vital questions are those on which the working-classes are most ignorant, and therefore in which they take the least interest. The result is that the most prudent extension of Empire and of Imperial influence is not "Jingoism," but chiefly for their own benefit, and that an insufficient or incompetent navy means their utter ruin. It ought to be made clear to them that any Government, Whig or Tory, which fails in performing its duties in these matters should be considered as the enemy of the working-classes. Ministers of any political party are always tempted to divert the attention of the people, and catch the votes by such questions as extension of the Franchise, Education, Woman's Suffrage, &c., all of which objects, though good, perhaps, in their place, can only be possible on the condition that the country continues to prosper materially, so that the voters may be able to live.

On questions which involve great responsibility, and the danger of international complications, or the assertion of our rights by force of arms, statesmen will rarely move any farther than they are pushed by an enthusiastic popular voice. Now, if ever, it is absolutely necessary for the people to force our Government to protect their important interests in the Far East.

Could our democracy only realise the potential advantages to be obtained from the development of British influence in China, our Ministers would be obliged to make up their minds as to whether our first rights and imperious necessities in the Far East and to determine that whatever France and Russia may choose to do, Great Britain will never give up her share in any partition of territory or participation in the benefits which may accrue from the opening up to foreign trade of the immense resources of the eighteen provinces and the outlying dependencies of the Celestial Empire. We shall then have no more the interests of 20 millions to override those of 300 millions, or officials at our Foreign Office to put their selfish duties in opposition to the idea of our occupying the Peicadores because these islands belong to Spain!

We must not content ourselves with monopolising the carrying trade of the world or congratulating ourselves (as some would teach us) because we can build vessels and sell them to foreigners who are trying to cut us out of this monopoly. A very small portion of our people can be benefited by the fact that British vessels, manned largely by Scandinavians, Germans, and Lascars, are carrying raw materials and manufactured articles to and from the Continent and the United States. What we absolutely require for our existence as a nation is a steady expansion of our foreign trade which will keep in remunerative employment the whole of our mining and manufacturing population. If the greatest happiness of the greatest number be the true object of government, the British statesmen are bound to use all their power to secure unlimited scope for the industry of our millions. At the present time China presents that field, ready for the harvest, but only on the condition that we all realise the necessity of selling the opportunity before it passes irrevocably away.

## INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Honorary Treasurers of the Indian Famine Relief Fund beg to acknowledge receipt of the undermentioned subscriptions:—

Already acknowledged	\$ 49,445.53
St. Michael's	153.47
Hon. T. H. Whitehead	100
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club	100
N. A. Sibley	50
C. Bernmann	50
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving	50
Don Jose de Navarro	50
A. Cason (extra subscription)	25
G. Stewart	25
W. Macdonald	25
Omaha	25
Total to date	\$50,779.00

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

IN RE THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

The Hon. Secy of the College of Medicine for Chinese has sent in to the Jubilee Committee the following suggestions:—

Hongkong, 30th March, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour by direction of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, to request you to place before the Jubilee Committee the request of the Court that the Committee should make the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign in Hongkong take the form of an effort to place the College of Medicine for Chinese on a permanent basis.

The College was established in 1887 for the purpose of teaching Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in all their departments, to Chinese and such others as might be willing to avail themselves of the privileges it offers.

Its Government and the entire control and management of all affairs, concerns, and property connected with it are vested in a Court, consisting of the following:—The Rector, elected by the General Council and the students every two years; an Assessor, nominated by the Rector; the Standing Council of the College, appointed by the Court; the Dean, representing the Senate; a Representative of the General Council; a Representative of the Alice Memorial and Netherthorpe Hospitals; the Secretary, appointed by the Court.

The Senate, consisting of the Lecturers of the College, deals, subject to the supervision of the Court, with all matters concerning the courses of study to be pursued, arrangements for professional examinations, and the discipline of the College.

The General Council consists of all persons holding office or appointment in the College, the Licentiate of the College, and Benefactors of the College nominated by the Court to the Council. It is a purely deliberative body, and has for its function the promotion of the general interest of the College. It has a direct representative in the Court, and also takes part in the election of the Rector.

The Lecturers are members of the Medical profession practising in the Colony, along with a few other gentlemen of scientific training and knowledge who give their services without any remuneration whatever.

The authorities of the Alice Memorial and Netherthorpe Hospitals place certain rooms in these institutions at the disposal of the College for purposes of lectures and demonstrations, and allow the teachers and students the use of the wards for purposes of clinical instruction.

The minimum period of study is five years; and all professional examinations are conducted by independent examiners, assisted by the lecturers on the subjects under examination.

Seven students have successfully completed this curriculum, but as the License of the College is not yet recognized by the Government they have not been encouraged to settle in Hongkong, and have had to go into practice elsewhere. The reason for such non-recognition of the License has been the uncertainty involved in the fact that thus far the College has been an entirely private institution, and the Government, a few of its promoters, and a few of its students are at the present time engaged in study at various stages of the curriculum, and there is a steady improvement in the preliminary training of the students.

I have thus placed before you a brief résumé of the constitution and present position of the College to show that the training of Chinese in Western Medicine and Surgery is practicable, and that Chinese are forthcoming able and willing to be thus trained.

During recent years there has been a growing feeling in the Colony that in the interests of the general community the Chinese part of the population can no longer be permitted to ignore the existence of Western sanitary science, or to treat their sick entirely by Chinese methods, and a Chinese trained in Western medicine is now established as an integral part of the staff of the Tungwah Hospital. The beginning thus made can only be extended to the mass of the population when larger numbers of such qualified doctors can be trained and sent forth to minister to the steadily-increasing native population, and to dispense the ignorance which has thus far prevailed among the Chinese in regard to all matters medical and sanitary.

The members of the Court and the gentlemen through whose self-sacrificing and entirely gratuitous efforts the work of the College has thus far been carried on, feel that the time has come when public support should be given to a movement that has the public good as its ultimate object. If a suitable building were provided, more students could be taken in, and a more finished training could be given them, and if a resident Professor or Principal were brought from England to superintend and guide the work, a unity and solidity would at once result, which would justify the recognition of the License by the Government, and the establishment of the students, as they complete their course, among the Chinese community of Hongkong instead of their being lost to the Colony, and having hitherto been the case.

These are the objects which the Court have before them in suggesting that the Jubilee celebration should take the form of establishing the College on a sound basis. They estimate that a sum of \$40,000 to \$50,000 would be required to purchase a suitable site and erect a building with the necessary accommodation, and that a fund yielding an annual income of \$5,000 to \$6,000 would be necessary to pay the salary of a resident tutor, small honoraria to other lecturers, and working expenses.

I am directed by the Court to very respectfully direct your attention to the fact that Her Majesty the Queen has ever shown a very deep personal interest in objects similar to those for the promotion of which the College exists, as evidenced by her promotion of District Nursing schemes throughout Great Britain and the great Association of Queen's Nurses in Ireland, and by the present action of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in placing himself at the head of a movement to substantially augment the income of London Hospitals as a main feature of the Jubilee Celebration in London. Rumours are current, too, that in Canada and elsewhere funds collected at this time will be expended in ameliorating the condition of the sick poor, that form of charity being the one most in accord with the known wishes of Her Majesty the Queen. The Court feel, therefore, that their proposal to the Jubilee Committee is reasonable, and are confident that the recommendation of the scheme to the general community by such an influential Committee would secure a response that would easily realize the fund required for the purposes specified in this letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

College of Medicine for Chinese.

The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. Secretary, Jubilee Committee.

## A SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' INSTITUTE SUGGESTED.

The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Hongkong, 19th March, 1897.

To the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee.

Sir,—The need of an Institute for the use of soldiers and naval seamen, similar to those existing in so many other parts of the Empire, has been long felt in Hongkong, and in answer to the appeal of the Committee, I would suggest the erection of such a building.

Tas troops are necessary to the very existence of the colony; moreover, during the plague and the strike these voluntary services proved of the utmost benefit.

If it be objected that it is not the business of the colony to provide for the welfare of our army and navy, surely the neglect of others is no excuse for withholding our charity; and there can be no worthier or more enlightened memorial of Her Majesty's reign than a home which can house the permanent welfare of so large a body of fellow Europeans.

With our unlimited forms and means of public amusement in this colony few of us realize how hard it is for a soldier to find a source of recreation in the evening. To meet this want some rooms in Queen's Road East have for the past eight years been hired by private individuals; but the inevitable drawbacks of a native built house, coupled with a very heavy rent, have seriously hampered any beneficial results.

The fact that this Institute has ceased to exist, to do good, and to pay its own way in spite of these disadvantages seems a strong assurance that with more suitable and commodious quarters it would be a more permanent influence for good, while it stands as a lasting memorial of the loyalty of Hongkong, which would thereby crown its charity towards famished soldiers by remembering the soldiers and sailors who hold for our gracious Queen the mighty empire over which she rules.—I have, Sir, the honour to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. VALLINGS, Chaplain to the Garrison.

## LIST OF SUGGESTIONS FOR PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

1. HO ANKI—An Address. Public Library and Museum. Illustrations. Fireworks. Chinese Processions. Entertainments.
2. R. K. LEITCH—Fishes Queen's Statue and New Clock Tower.
3. "A WOMAN"—Hospital for Women and a Training Institution for Nurses.
4. "ONE OF THE PUBLIC"—Bath-House for Ladies and Children. Free Bath-House for Chinese.
5. "MONASTICUS"—Revival of Government Scholarships.
6. "A. D. C."—New and enlarged Theatre.
7. "PAVILION"—Pavilion at Happy Valley.
8. "PEDESTAL"—Jubilee Road.
9. "AN OLD MEMBER"—Diamond Jubilee Institute with Bath-House, Gymnasium, &c.
10. *China Mail*—Enlargement of City Hall.
11. "EX VOLUNTARIO"—Volunteers be sent to London.
12. *Telegraph*—Take over Queen's College and form a High School for Education of Chinese.
13. "CHEVRON"—Economic Museum.
14. *Telegraph*—Lifboats and Subscription to Indian Famine Fund.
15. DR. THOMSON—The Endowment of the College of Medicine for Chinese.
16. "PATER"—School for European children at the Peak.
17. "RESIDENT"—Treat for School Children.
18. Rev. G. R. VALLINGS—Institute for Soldiers and Sailors.
19. C. C. H. LUTHER—Hospital for Women and a Training Institution for Nurses.

## NAVAL NOTES.

LONDON, February 26th. The first-class twin-screw cruiser *Royal Arthur*, Captain K. Hall, sailed from Portsmouth on 22nd inst. for Gibraltar, en route to Hongkong with relief crews for the China station.

The cruisers *Endymion*, Captain W. Wilson, and *Minerva*, Captain John Ferri, left Malta on 24th inst. for the China station.

*New York Herald* telegrams state that on 24th inst. the Austrian cruiser *Kaiser Franz Josef* left Port Said for China.

The *Phantas*, sloop, Com. R. P. Cochran, left Plymouth on 24th inst. for Singapore, where she is to relieve the *Firbrand*, gunboat, Lieut. Com. V. Maund. The *Phantas* will go by the Suez Canal, calling at Gibraltar and Malta.

In order to expedite the completion for sea of the *Powerful*, cruiser, which is shortly to be commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain the Hon. Herbert Lambton, for service on the China Station, the men employed on her were on 20th inst. directed to work overtime till further orders. The opening out of the vessel preparatory to her being taken over from the contractors was completed on 20th, and the vessel was passed into the dockyard hands for completion.

Mr. House, English Consul at Brest, has ascertained that the boat picked up by the French vessel *Thetys*, and by means of which the crew of the latter saved their lives on 21st inst., when wrecked off Ushant, belongs to the French cruiser *Spargus*, which left the Spithead for China on 16th inst. The boat, which contained some nautical instruments, and which had been swept off the cruiser by a heavy sea, proved a very lucky find for the six shipwrecked mariners, who had only saved it a few hours before their own vessel foundered.

A serious collision occurred in Plymouth Sound on 24th inst. The new sloop *Albatross*, which was recently commissioned for service on the China Station, and was to have left on 25th, was preparing to fill up with coals when the Government tug *Tringa*, with the lights low, in attempting to get off the lighter, fouled the sloop's stern and propelled. The collision did considerable damage, but the injuries were fortunately above the water-line. The *Albatross* was placed in dry dock, in order that the full extent of the damage might be ascertained. Her departure to the China Station will consequently be delayed.

On 20th inst. the Naval Construction and Armaments Company (Limited), Barrow, launched from their shipbuilding yard Her Majesty's ship *Nile*. This vessel is one of eight, six of which are being built by contract, four on the Clyde and two at Barrow. The others are being built at Pembroke Dockyard. The launch was witnessed by 10,000 people. Lady Harris, wife of Lord Harris, the chairman of the Company, performed the naming ceremony, and there were present Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction to the Admiralty; Admiral Boscawen, M. A. Adamson, managing director of the Company; and others. The *Nile* is 435 ft. in length between perpendiculars, with an over-all length of 453 ft. The breadth over the beam is 60 ft., and her moulded depth to the upper deck 19 ft. 9 in. The displacement is 11,000 tons.

A change is to be made in the fitting of torpedo-boats in the Navy, and every man who has to fight a ship in the future will be required to fight a torpedo boat. The change is to be made in the fitting of torpedo-boats in the Navy, and every man who has to fight a ship in the future will be required to fight a torpedo boat.

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It implies a danger which we feel certain no capital would incur in a single ship action, and this is, after all, the test of fighting accessories. Imagine a big torpedo, containing 330 lbs. of gun-cotton, being struck by an enemy's shot and exploding. It is obvious that its effect, though above the water, would be far more serious in its influence upon the fighting powers of the ship than that of an enemy's shell. The *Canopus* class of battleships, now under construction, is to be fitted with the submerged torpedo.

It is very satisfactory to hear that the Admiralty have sanctioned the building of a lot for carrier-pigeons at Devonport, so that now we either station have, or are shortly to have, pigeons stationed at Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Devonport. In the French Navy the utility of the carrier-pigeon has been recognized for some years, and there are well-established lines of communication between the French naval ports. Toulon, Corsica, and Toulon. In Germany, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal there are carefully-organised pigeon services to aid in coast defence, and pigeons are regularly employed in the Italian naval movements.

THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES. LONDON, March 3rd. The British Navy Estimates were submitted in the House of Commons last night.

The total amount required for the year is £1,838,000. The number of men in the navy is to be increased by 6,400. A sum of £1,000,000 is to be expended in the construction of new warships, comprising four line of battle ships, three cruisers, and two torpedo boat destroyers. The formation of a trained reserve force would be commenced. There were at present 108 vessels of all classes in course of construction for the navy.

NAVAL ACTIVITY. LONDON, March 2nd. The *St. James's Gazette* states that great activity is manifested at the home naval stations. The leave of the officers has been curtailed, and several warships continuously have steam up in preparation for immediate departure.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, March 6th. Speaking in the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke declared that the naval programme of the Government did not provide for the construction of a sufficient number of battleships, in view of the naval increases being made by France and Russia. It was imperative, he said, that England should outbuild the other Powers owing to the colonial ambitions of the Powers.

Mr. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that 6,000 more men would be required to man the navy in 1898. The maximum active list required 140,000 men. It was intended to largely develop the naval reserves, so that in the event of war with any two Powers Britain would be distinctly superior, both in the number and the quality of her ships.

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FUJI. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Edward Reed and Capt. Ingles, R.N. (Superintendent of the Gun Factories, and formerly instructor to the Japanese Navy), inspected on 24th February the new battleship *Fuji*, which has been constructed by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company to the order of the Japanese Government. The vessel now lies alongside one of the jetties at the Victoria Dock, almost ready to undergo her trials.

She has been two and a half years in building, and was launched on 31st March last, when it was computed she was the heaviest mass of work ever released from the builders' slips. The *Fuji* is, perhaps, best described as a battleship of the *Royal Sovereign* class, with the difference that she is possessed of a number of minor features which are considered to be improvements on her prototype. The battleship trials will take place on 3rd March, after which she will be docked at Chatham for painting and the completion of minor trials. The official trials have been fixed approximately for 15th March.

A navigating crew, consisting of about 300 officers and men of the Japanese Navy, arrived in England about the beginning of February, and have since been quartered in the ship. The officer in command is Captain Miura, who was the officer in charge at Port Arthur during the war between China and Japan.

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

MARCH.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1885.

Barometer ..... 30.059

Thermometer ..... 62.0

Humidity ..... 85

Rainfall ..... 4.08 inches.

TO-DAY.

Barometer ..... 29.86

Thermometer ..... 79

Humidity ..... 82

Rainfall ..... 0.00

Wednesday, 31st March, 1897.

Chinese—29th of 2nd moon of 33rd year of Kuang-hu.

Jewish—27th Veadar, 3887.

Mohammedan—27th Shawwal, 1314.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 45min.

Sets ..... 6hr. 14min.

Moon—in Equator ..... 6hr. 20min.

High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 40min.

Evening ..... 6hr. 40min.

Low water—Morning ..... 6hr. 14min.

Evening ..... 6hr. 14min.

AMUSEMENTS.

1895—Destructive fire at Manila, many lives lost.

1896—Li Hung-chang refused to land at Hongkong.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 1st April, 1897. (



## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship.

## "ASLON."

Captain O. Rowell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1897. (1510)

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMSHIP "BENLARIQ."

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st April will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1897. (1525)

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KENTUCK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underwriter before Noon on the 3rd April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th April will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GILLIARD, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. (1537)

FROM SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"WAKANOURA MARU"

having arrived from above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of the Goods on or before the 31st instant, and to take immediate delivery of the Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1897. (1540)

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"  
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA,  
KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1897. (1544)

## TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,  
"SUN KAM SHAN" VILLA,  
ROBINSON ROAD, CORNER OF PEEL  
STREET.

Opposite "THE BUNGALOW."  
From or after 15th April, 1897.

Apply to house or to  
JOHN LEMM,  
Architect,  
64, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. (1538)

## TO LET.

"FOREST LODGE," No 33, CAINE  
ROAD,  
TOP FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1897. (1548)

TO LET  
FURNISHED HOUSES—  
HOUSES IN RIFON TERRACE,  
"HARFORD" at MAGAZINE GAP,  
"THE KENNELS" at MAGAZINE GAP,  
FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS,  
GODOWNS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1897. (1547)

## Intimations.

## THE BEST NERVE-TUNER.

## "TONINE."

TONINE is prepared of pure Hamoglobin extracted from pure animal blood combined with general digestive and nerve tonics. When the blood from any cause, has become impure or impoverished, as shown by pale skin, lips and gums, the results obtained by the use of "TONINE" are certainly remarkable. The normal constituents of the blood are supplied in their natural form. The appetite is most wonderfully and rapidly increased, whereby a larger quantity of food can be taken and by its property of increasing the power of digestion and assimilation, more good wholesome nourishment is introduced into the system than by the use of other remedies. Complete directions including hygienic measures and diet with each bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

AMERICAN DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.

187

WATKINS &amp; CO., Agents.

THE CLUB HOTEL,  
5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.HOTEL  
METROPOLE,  
1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of meeting either in Tokyo or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

## THE WORLD RENOWNED

FRENCH CORSETS  
C. P. A LA SIRENE

Established 1839, PARIS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations

Only genuine if Labelled and Stamped

C. P. à la Sirene.

APPLY TO  
M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

**SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES**  
Rice—Corn—Sugar-cane, etc.  
PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS  
SETTING UP OF  
Liquors Factories—Preserves Factories  
Laboratories of Druggists—Essences Factories  
**STEAM KITCHENS**  
EGROT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS  
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARILL & Co., Hong Kong.

## WHAT VITALITY MEANS.

Vitality is your measure of force, or power. Thin babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.

## Scott's Emulsion

above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. When the system fails to assimilate, Scott's Emulsion will be found the most effective remedy for the growing emaciated tendency.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—WATKINS &amp; Co., Hongkong

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL  
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS  
SUCH AS  
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,  
WEAK STOMACH,  
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,  
DISORDERED LIVER,  
AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.  
50 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by the Proprietor—  
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND THE  
EMPIRE OF CHINA—  
WATKINS & CO.,  
AP, THE CARRIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG. (151)

F. CAZANOVE,  
BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS  
Bordeaux, 1882, Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR  
OF THE REVEREND FATHER  
A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with  
success to restore the FORCES  
of the STOMACH and FACILITATE  
THE DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE  
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN  
MORA-KINA at St. GILZ  
CREME DE MANDARINE  
AYELINE ANISETTE SUPREME.

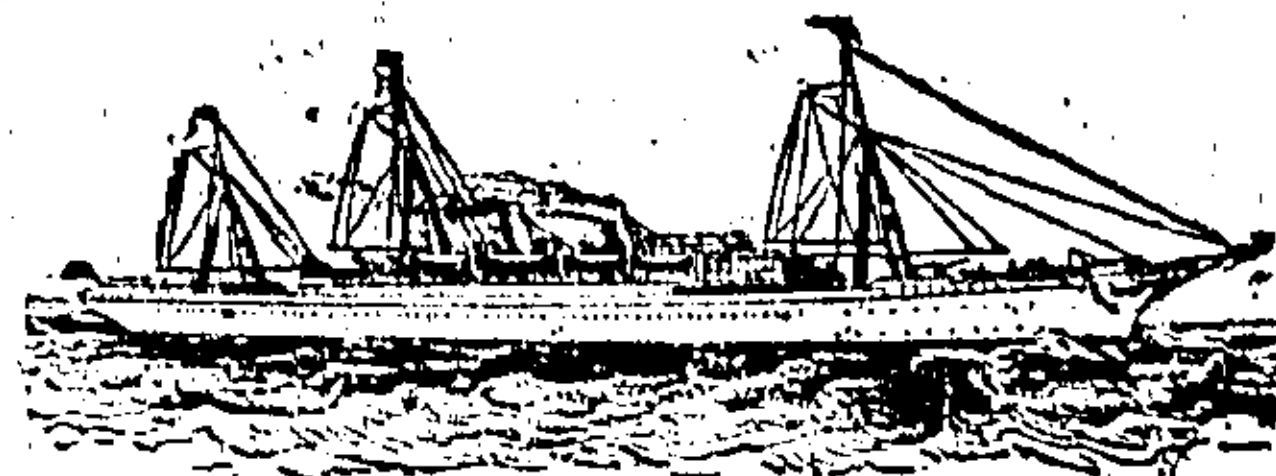
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
Hongkong.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1897.



1897.

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 7th April.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th April.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th May.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for 9 months, \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to

Hongkong, 17th March, 1897.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Piddar's Street.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL  
STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE.

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Doric (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea, Yokohama  
and Honolulu) ..... Thursday, 1st April,  
at Noon.

Belge (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea and Yoko-  
hama) ..... Thursday, 22nd April,  
at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea, Yokohama  
and Honolulu) ..... Tuesday, 11th May,  
at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND  
SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on  
THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-  
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,  
and passengers are allowed to break their  
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the  
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-  
lars of the various Routes may be obtained  
upon application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European  
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice  
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-  
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not  
apply to through fares for China and Japan  
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until 7 P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1897.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMAN'S HARTMAN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND,  
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1897.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

FLUID  
THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
No. 1, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1897.

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND  
AMERICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

## "ROSETTA."

Captain F. N. Tildard, carrying Her Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY,  
&c., on THURSDAY, the 3th April, at Noon,  
taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.  
This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S.  
Oceana leaving that Port on the 1st May for  
London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;  
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed  
via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 2  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills  
of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1897. (1515)

NORTHERN PACIFIC  
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD  
COMPANIES.

—VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to  
the very cheap rates offered by this Line  
to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and  
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and  
CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG to LONDON \$400.  
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,  
Dinner and Stewards' service.

HONGKONG to NEW YORK \$350.  
The Railroad travelling is second to none on  
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery  
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-  
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first  
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG to YACOMA \$225.  
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.  
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-  
ment Service.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Olympia ..... 1,568 1/2 Tons ..... Tuesday, 7th April, 1897.  
Bramar ..... 1,567 1/2 Tons ..... Tuesday, 11th May 1897.  
Tacoma ..... 1,540 Tons ..... Tuesday, 15th May 1897.

Victoria ..... 1,317 1/2 Tons ..... Tuesday, 1st June 1897.  
Olympia ..... 1,568 1/2 Tons ..... Tuesday, 2nd June 1897.  
Bramar ..... 1,567 1/2 Tons ..... Tuesday, 17th July 1897.

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"  
Captain J. Trachsel, sailing at Noon, on  
TUESDAY, the 13th April, will proceed to  
VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.), via  
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,  
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States  
Ports should be in duplicate; and one  
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to  
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific  
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address  
marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to  
sailing.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to  
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1897. (1541)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:  
ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL  
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayern ..... Tuesday, 17th April.  
Prinz Heinrich ..... Tuesday, 15th May.  
Prinzess ..... Tuesday, 22nd May.  
Sachsen ..... Tuesday, 20th July.

Bayern ..... Tuesday, 17th Aug.  
Prinz Heinrich ..... Tuesday, 14th Sept.  
Prinzess ..... Tuesday, 12th Oct.  
Sachsen ..... Tuesday, 9th Nov.

Bayern ..... Tuesday, 7th Dec.  
Prinz Heinrich ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan.  
Prinzess ..... Tuesday, 1st Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th day of April,  
1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship  
"BAYERN," Captain E. Blanke, with MAILS,  
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will  
leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and  
GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on  
SATURDAY, the 24th April. Cargo and Speed  
will be secured on board until 2 P.M. on MONDAY  
the 26th April, and Parcels will be received at  
the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the  
26th April. Contents of Packages are required.  
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than  
\$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet  
Cubic Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MILLERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1897. (1542)

Printed and Published by CHESNEY  
DUNNELL at No. 6, Piddar's Hill, in the City  
of Victoria, Melbourne.